REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,272—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Sirgle Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, on SATURDAY, the 27th July 1878, at 4 p.m., sailing at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle Negapatam, Madras, Oconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnaghorry Mangorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the INDIA, 1,660 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st July 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, H. P., Commander R. B. Dougherty, on SATURDAY, the 27th July 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,660 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 31st July 1878, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st

of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	432	....	415	....	—	£4
Suez	38	....	34	....	—	9
Port Said	38	....	34	....	—	9
Messina	50	....	34	....	—	14
Naples	50	....	34	....	—	14
Leghorn	50	....	34	....	—	14
Genoa	50	....	34	....	—	14
Marseilles	52	....	35	....	—	14-10

Including Wine. Without Wine.

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE (S.S.) INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, will sail on the 31st instant.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. EUROPEAN, 2,676 TONS,

C. A. SIBTHORPE, COMMANDER,

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 13TH AUGUST.

THIS FINE STEAMER, with capital accommodation for a limited number of passengers, will have despatch as above. The Cabins and Saloon are built on Deck.

FARE (exclusive of Wines and Spirits), Rs. 450.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 24th July 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without delay, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE.

For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILL STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal; being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic Medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England. In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,

Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(*a*) CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	26th July.
— GEELONG	1635	250	C. Fraser	2nd Aug.
(*a*) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	9th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	16th do.
(*a*) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	23rd do.
— BANGALORE	2842	450	E. G. Stead	30th do.
(*a*) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	6th Sept.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*a*) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 22nd July 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
CHINA	2016	400	T. J. Alderton	5th August.
HINDOSTAN	3186	600	N. W. Haselwood	19th do.
VENETIA	2736	450	W. B. Andrews	2nd September.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 22nd July 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 22nd July 1878. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

AUCTION SALE OF TAR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the concerned ex s.s. Bernina.

P—A & Co.—8 barrels of tar.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th July 1878.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their room THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. as follows:—

A large collection of Eau de Cologne, F. Maria Farina.
100 boxes c'aret in qts.
Few dozen most beautiful, ivory strong, and light Australian bentwood drawing room chairs.
Elegant artificial flowers and fruits of various design consisting in round and oval glass domes.
1 case 2 dozen best lock stitch hand sewing machine.
Furniture belonging to a gentleman.

AT 3 P.M.

A large quantity of grey hosiery.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome household furniture, rich plated glass, and crockery ware, few articles of medicine &c., &c., carriages, horses and a palanquin, harness, at Fort, Hornby Row No. 2, Bhora Masjid Street, near Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeeboy's House.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th July, sale commencing at 1 P.M., the property belonging to Dr. Gerson da Cunha proceeding to Europe. The same comprising as follows:—Rich cut glassware, such as wine, hock, liquor, and champagne glass, wine cooler, finger bowls, decanters, ice-plates, salt cellars, &c., plated ware consisting of spoons and forks, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, ice pail, tea set, curry dishes, &c., ivory handled table and dessert knives, fish breakfast and dinner servi ces, handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as round and pier tables, drawing room and easy chairs, teapoys, whatnots, chiffonier bookstand, side tables, hall stand, ottoman conversation couches, gown and clothes presses, a set of camp and dining tables, chest of drawers, Brussel's carpets, Malabr's pattern, arm and without arm chairs, double and single camp cots, and English iron bedstead, 1 and 2 lights, hanging argand and globe lamps, clocks, one English mahogany oval revolving table and one abonized card table, dressing and washing tables, bathing tubs, copper utensils, medicine counter, show cases, &c., &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English buggy, 1 palanquin, 1 chestnut horse, 1 English double seat brougham.

The property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Merewether and Sons' one London Brigade pattern patent hand Curricul Fire Engine and lined and varnished, and with one 12 feet I. R. Suction hose and screws, copper strainer, copper branch pipe, four spedding nozzels, double hose wrench, 40 feet length, best copper rivetted, Lengther's delivery, hose and coupling screws, 6 French canvas and 6 galvanized buckets painted red and written in black fire.

One Tozers hand pump used in the Lancashire Cotton Mills and private houses.

Burns and Co.'s best genuine Lock Stitch hand sewing machines.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th July 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, a strong and light Dogcart, a strong Hansom, &c., at No. 2, Marine Lines, formerly in the occupation of Commander Robinson.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Marine Lines, valuable household furniture, comprising plain thin stem glassware, handsome white and gold dinner, white gold and printed blue band transparent China dessert, and white damask band gold beaded bordered breakfast services, best and plated hotwater curry dishes, tea and coffee service, ice pitcher, cruet stand, pickle frame, patent egg boiler, egg frame, spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks waiters, icepait, table and chamber candlesticks, Mappin's cutlery and handsomely carved and French polished furniture, comprising dinning room, drawing room, pier, card, writing, wash-hand, and dressing tables, conversation sofa and reclining couches, drawing room, easy, low arm and without arm chairs, chiffoniers, teapoys, sideboard dumbwaiters, screens, lady's writing table, toilet stands, iron fourpost bedsteads, campcots, clothes and gymn presses, chest of drawers, wardrobes, shoval and dressing glasses, Brussel's and velvet pile carpets, a double barrelled pin fire breech loading gun in case, by Moor and Woodward, 1 and 3 light hanging argand lustres, pictures, table ornaments, flower vases and pots, bath room furniture, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A light strong built dogcart.
A light Hansom.
Sets of plated and brass mounted single and double harness ladies' and gentlemen's saddle with bridle, &c.
Catalogues are ready and the furniture is on view.
Also the property of a gentleman:—
A double barrelled pin fire breech-loading 12-bore rifle pistol grip and safety locks by Callisher and Terry with tools and fittings complete.

SALE OF DAMAGED LAMETTA AND SPANGLES.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on account of whom it may concern.

Ex. Steamer Kashgar from Venice,

G G—36-37—2 cases silver lametta single reel 450 corges.
G G—38-39—2 cases gold and silver spangles 418 lbs.
G A B 336-39 } 6 cases gold lametta single reel 1,850 corges.
Y 342-43 }
G A B—W—346-47—2 cases silver lametta single reel 450 corgos more or less damaged by sea water.

SALE OF piece goods, yarn, and metal at the godowns of Messrs W. and A Graham and Co. in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, a quantity of piece goods.

Printed Handkerchieves.
Book muslins.
Colored and white lappets.
Umbrellas.
10 Cases 3,000 Rs. 30s. cop. twist.
100 Pig Llannelly best quality lead.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, next the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,
10 bales grey shirting.
10 bales greydhoties.
10 cases T. red garments.
10 new hand sewing machines by Beckwith S. M. Company.

SALE OF MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS AND GISSLER'S MOSELLE.

On MONDAY, the 5th August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
About 25,000 Manilla Cigars No. 2.
" 20,000 " cheroots No. 2.
9 cases Gissler's sparkling mosselle in small convenient lots.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th July 1878.

SUDANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF BATTY GROUND AT DHARAVING, NEAR MAHIM.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the premises by order of Mortgagee, Mr. Khoja Bhimjee Ebram, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Bhandaree Philip John Kiney, Paskoo Jao Kiney, and their mother, Doomoo, widow of John Paskoo Kiney.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece of Government land or batty ground, known by the name Tecanatcho, containing 21 bades, and containing by admeasurement in length 1,278 feet, in breadth 78 feet, situate at Dharaving, near Mahim, No. 140 and 270, and bounded on the east, by the field belonging to Doming Ghonsal, on the west by a water stream, on the north by the field belonging to the Jaw Kollee, on the south by the field belonging to the Parsee Dadabhoy Dossabhoy.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece of Government land or batty ground known by the name Bornacha, containing 13 bades, and containing by admeasurement in length 778 feet, and in breath 43½ feet, situate at Dharaving, near Mahim No. 140, and bounded on the east by Jao Ferara's field, on the west by a water stream, on the north by the property of Doming Mados, on the south by the property of alias Fatch Ferara.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th July 1878.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In 1870	...	£139,808
	" 1873	...	£295,149
	" 1877	...	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY at 4 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 26th July 1878.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

A SUPERINTENDENT, EUROPEAN or EURASIAN, is WANTED for the Depot of the above Society. Approved character, active business habits, a knowledge of Accounts and of the Vernacular are requisites. Fixed Salary with a Commission on Sales. Applications with Copies of Testimonials to be addressed on or before 8th August to the

SECRETARY,
Bombay Tract and Book Society.

26th July, 1878.

ARAB HORSES FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his constituents and the public in general, that SEVERAL BATCHES of ARAB HORSES, received this season, are in his stable for sale, among which are some Chargers, Hunters, Racers, pairs of carriage horses, &c., &c., also some Persians.

JAMASJEE COWASJEE,
Bhendy Bazaar Stables.

Bombay, 26th July 1878.

MALABAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE following SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 9th instant, were CONFIRMED at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 24th idem, viz.:—

1. That the Malabar Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

2. That Mr. A. McLAGGAN be appointed Liquidator to wind up The Company on a remuneration of Rs. 200.

C. H. B. FORBES,
Chairman.

HOWRAH IRON WORKS, STEAM SAW MILLS, AND METAL DEPOT.

THESE, the MOST EXTENSIVE WORKS of their kind in India, have been laid out with a view to the expeditious outturn of Rolling Stock, Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Tools, &c., &c., &c.

FOR

Railways, Canals, Collieries,	Indigo Concerns, Gas Works, Engineering Works, Tanneries, &c., &c.	Silk Filatures, Tea Gardens, Cotton & Jute Mills,

The whole of our Workshops are fitted with the best and most Modern Machinery. We would direct especial attention to the fact that we are able to turn out Iron Castings up to 20 Tons in weight, and Forgings up to 5 Tons. List of Foundry rates will be sent on application. Manufacturers of Bulli's Patent Dredgers.

BURN & Co.

Howrah, Bengal.

THACKER AND Co., LIMITED.

NEW BOOKS.

TEN ANNAS PER SHILLING.

	Rs. a.
Sir Rutherford Alcock's Art and Art Industries in Japan	9 8
Disraeli's Novels, 10 vols., cloth	18 12
Gladstone's Homer (Primer)	0 10
Braithwaite's Retrospect, Vol. Jan. to June	3 12
Bouwick's Egyptian Belief and Modern Thought	6 12
Paris Originals, by A Hake, with 26 etchings, by Leon Richeton	8 12
Speaker's Commentary, New Testament, vol. 1	11 4
Fothergill's Antagonism of Therapeutic Agents	3 12
Hints to Travellers, edited by Gatton	1 12
The Dinner Bell, by Fin Bec	1 12
Bates' Central America, West Indies and South America	13 4
Montesquien's Spirit of Laws, 2 vols	4 8
Barnes' Diseases of Women	17 8
Lessing's Tragedies translated	2 4
Miller's House of Life (Human Physiology)	1 8
Sebastian, a Tale	3 12
Napier's Electro Metallurgy	4 12
Lockyer's Studies in Spectrum Analysis	4 4
Cassells' Book of Birds, complete, colored plates	18 12
STANLEY'S AFRICAN TRAVELS.—"Through the Dark Continent," 2 Vols., 8vo.	26 4
Friendship, a Novel; by "Ouida," 3 Vols	20 0
Clark's Persian Manual	4 12
Conder's Tent Work in Palestine, 2 Vols.	15 0
Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Supplemental Vol	26 4
Beales' Buddist Canon	4 12
Birdwood's Catalogue of British Indian Section of Paris Exhibition	0 10
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, June	2 4
Report on the Route between Talifu and Momein	3 0
Haug's Essays on the Sacred Language, Writings and Religion of the Parsis	10 0
Fontaine on Electric Lighting	4 12
Eustace Smith's Summary of the Law of Companies	3 4
Animals and their Social Powers	1 12
Mayer's Experiments in the Phenomena of Light	1 12
Sanderson's Thirteen Years Among the Wild Beasts of India	15 12
Metals and their Chief Industrial Applications; by C. R. Alder Wright	2 4
The Domestic World, a Practical Guide in Domestic and Social Economy	1 12
Archer's Commentaries on the Punjab Campaign, 1848-49	5 0
Riola's How to learn Russian	7 8
Key to do.	3 4
Sebastopol Trenches; by Col. Reynell Pack, C. B.	5 8
Morris' Descriptive and Historical Account of the Godavery District	7 8
Hollybush Hall, *Coloured Hunting Plates*	9 8
Daily News War Correspondence from the Fall of Kars to the conclusion of Peace	6 12
Fytche's Burma, Past and Present, 2 Vols.	18 12
Leslie Stephens' Hours in a Library, 2 Vols	5 12
Chums; a Tale for the Youngsters	3 4
Roberts' Theory and Practice of Medicine, 3rd Edition, 2 Vols.	13 12
Calcutta to Liverpool by China, Japan, and America; by H. W. N.	2 0
John-a-Dreams, a Tale	4 12
Nelson's Commentaries on the Civil Procedure Code	17 0
Morley's Rousseau	6 0

FRENCH NOVELS.

A quantity of French Novels, by Belot, Zola, Dumas, Balzac, Paul de Kock, &c. &c.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL BOMBAY.

NOW READY,

TREACHER & Co.'s GUIDE to POONA and KIRKEE, for the Season 1878, containing MAPS of the CANTONMENTS and DISTRICTS around together with useful general information.

Copies 8 Annas each on sale at the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash.	Credit.		Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash.	Credit.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size ... Per dozen	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do. ... "	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do. ... "	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ... "	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons do. ... Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons ... "	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons ... "	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs ... "	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped) ... "	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs ... "	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives ... "	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks ... "	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles ... "	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do. ... "	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do. ... "	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons ... "	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow Spoons ... "	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni Spoons ... "	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs ... "	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests ... Per pair	3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers ... "	16 0	18 8
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle ... Each	6 0	6 0

TABLE CUTLERY.

	A Quality. Cash.	Credit.	B Quality. Cash.	Credit.	C Quality. Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size ... Per doz.	30 0	34 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8
Table Knives, second (dessert) size ... "	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8	17 0	19 0
Meat Carvers ... Per pair	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Game Carvers ... "	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners ... Each	4 8	5 0	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0
Complete Sets, as above	80 8	90 0	64 8	72 8	53 8	60 8
Wheel Knife Sharpeners			5 0	5 8	4 0	4 8

NAPKIN RINGS

OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of six, 1¼ by 1 inch	12 0	13 8
Set of six, 1⅜ by 1 inch	13 8	15 0
Set of six, 1½ or 2 by 1¼ inch	16 0	18 0

☞ Priced Lists or information of the Company's extensive Stock of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of every description can be had upon application.

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PORTEMONNAIES, TOURIST CASES, HAND BAGS, BLOTTERS,

And a variety of other Goods. The stock is being increased by every Mail.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST of DRUGS, CHEMICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, &c., furnished on receipt of Card.

GENERAL CATALOGUE of Domestic and Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Perfumery, Wines, Beverages, Food, Household Chemicals, Instruments of different kinds.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Guaranteed to contain no acrid or deleterious ingredient whatever. Under its influence every infirmity of the hair and scalp disappears, the former re-assumes its natural beauty, and the brain realizes conditions of health to which Oils, Pomades, and other lubricants have too often rendered it a stranger.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—For seasoning Claret Cup. Produces a beverage approaching perfection, exquisite in aroma but innoxious to the most delicate interior.

Per Phial, Re. 1-8.

UNIVERSAL INSECTICIDE POWDER.—Thoroughly destroys Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, Weevils, Maggots, Moths, Ants, Bed Vermin, and all other insects obnoxious to man and his works. Innoxious to Dogs, Cats, Fowls, Pigeons and Domestic Pets.

Per Tin, Re. 1.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A successful and delicious blending of the Saponaceous, Disinfecting, Balsamic, and Tonic elements.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

ARECA, OR SUPARI NUT TOOTH PASTE.—Of choice aroma and great cleansing properties; imparting perennial youth to the Teeth and Gume.

Per Pot, Re. 1.

CIRCASSIAN FLUID.—A black hair-dye, superior to anything of the kind hitherto produced.

Per Case, Rs. 2.

AKEODERMA.—Owing to its wonderfully remedial effect on the animal skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., this preparation is familiarly known as the *Stable, Kennel and Menagerie Friend.*

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Re. 12.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

THE GREAT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 25TH JULY 1878.

THE improvement in the Home markets, to which we referred last week, has been fairly maintained since our last mail left. Cotton has been firm throughout, and Piece Goods very steady. Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged, and the tendency of the Seed and Wheat markets has been upwards. Consols have declined ¼, being now quoted at 95¾ and French Rentes have declined from 115 to 114½. Here, business has been considerably curtailed by continuous heavy rains, and we have merely to report upon a period of dulness such as usually exists under similar circumstances during the monsoon. Shipping operations have been brought almost entirely to a standstill by the boisterous weather, and consequently little has been done in exports; of Seeds and Wheat, moreover, the available stocks are almost exhausted, and Cotton is firmly held by dealers in anticipation of higher rates ruling during the autumn months. Transactions in imports have also not been large, although there is a good enquiry for Yarns of local makes, which has not been shared by imported Twist. Metals are also only in moderate demand, but in Grey Goods there is more disposition shown by dealers to operate. The difficulty experienced in effecting shipments of produce has naturally affected our Freight Market, which has been very dull, and the steamers on the berth are experiencing great difficulty in procuring cargo.

The position of our various markets at the close is as follows:—Cotton is in fair demand owing to the firmness of the Home markets, but business is checked by the unwillingness of dealers to part with their stocks, and the unfavorable weather. For Linseed there is some enquiry at higher rates, and for Rapeseed also, which dealers are willing to meet, owing to the favourable prospects of next season's crops, but supplies are so small that business is much restricted. In Wheat there is nothing doing for export. For Piece Goods there is a moderate enquiry. Metals are dull of sale. The market for Yarns is quiet. Government Paper, after being in active demand early in the week, closes quiet. In shares there has been less speculation, but values are generally well maintained. Exchange has been very irregular throughout, and closes steady at 1s. 8¼d. for demand Bank Bills. Freights for steamers were firmer early in the week owing to there being only one on the Liverpool berth; since then, however, another has been fixed, and rates close weak at 20s. per ton with little cargo offering. For sailing vessels there is still no enquiry, but the quantity of unfixed tonnage in harbour has been materially reduced of late by the number of ships that have left for other ports in ballast.

MONEY remains remarkably easy as is usual at this season of the year when the export business is so restricted that Banks have difficulty in finding employment for their funds in hand; there is nothing at present in the demand from either China or Calcutta to lead us to anticipate higher rates of discount yet awhile. The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 20th instant calls for no special comment, the most noticeable feature being a decrease in the trade demand. No alteration has been made in the Bank's rates of interest and discount which continue at 4 per cent. on fixed deposits and 5 per cent. on demand loans on Government Paper.

EXCHANGE opened strong after last mail day at 1s. 8 3-16d. for demand Bank Bills, but with very little House Paper offering the Banks on Monday were buyers at slightly easier rates, although still willing to sell on previous terms; on Tuesday rates were very irregular, as a decline of 1-16 was established in House Bills, although the Banks maintained their selling rates; on Wednesday little was done pending the announcement of the rates at which Council Drafts were allotted, and on Thursday, when it became known that the sale was made at 1s. 8¼d., which was about the rate expected, no change was made by the Banks in either their buying or drawing rates, which are as follows viz:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8¼d.; 4 months' sight 1s. 8 7-16d.; Credits, 3 months' sights 8¼d.; Documents, 1s. 8 7-16d.; and on Paris the rate for 3 months' sight Mercantile Bills is francs 214½. The particulars of the allotment of Council Drafts are as follows viz:—£285,000 to Calcutta and £16,000 to Bombay, at an average rate of 1s. 8·13d. on Calcutta and 1s. 8·12d. on Bombay. Tenders at 1s. 8¼d. receiving 14 per cent. of theamounts applied for. No allotments were made to Madras.

BAR SILVER was quoted at 52½ to ¾ per oz. in London for two days after last mail left, but on Tuesday the rate declined to 52⅜ per oz., which is its present quotation.

ON CALCUTTA rates have been unchanged throughout the week at 100¼ for demand and 99½ for 60 days' sight Paper.

ON CHINA the nominal rate for 60 days' Mercantile Bills remains at Rs. 221 per 100 dollars.

From HONGKONG telegraphic advices quote the rate for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London at 3s. 10¼d. per dollar and from Shanghai 5s. 3⅛d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES were in active demand until Wednesday for all description of Paper, but especially for Fours and Fours-and-a-half which advanced to Rs. 97½, but since then there has been rather less enquiry, and there are now sellers at the following quotations, viz:—Four per cent. Rs. 97, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 97, Five-and-a-half Rs. 104½, New Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan Rs. 102¼.

SHARES.—There has not been nearly so much speculation in this market as during the two previous weeks, and in Bank Shares only small transactions are reported. For Land and Press Companies Shares there is also little enquiry, and in Spinning and Weaving Companies Scrip there is less doing, and the tendency in rates has been downwards. Alliance have advanced Rs. 50, Anglo-Indian Rs. 2, and Shalimpore Rs. 30 per share; on the other hand the following decline has taken place, viz.:—in Broach Mills Rs. 2½, Cooria Rs. 10, Great Eastern Rs. 10, Hindustan Rs. 5, Jewraj Balloo Rs. 15, Mandvie Rs. 5, Manockjee Petits Rs. 10, Mazagon Rs. 5, Nursey Rs. 5, Prince of Wales Rs. 15.

PIECE GOODS.—Our market for Grey Goods is unchanged from last week as with the exception of all advance in Buff End Madapollams of 1 anna per piece, prices are unaltered, and the business transacted from first hands only amounts to about 300 bales including 50 bales sold by auction. The sales have consisted chiefly of the Shirtings and Grey Madapollams. In White Goods very little has been done, and in Turkey Red the only sale reported is of 600 pieces Jacconets at Rs. 3·4 per piece. For local made goods there is a fair enquiry in the Bazaar, but the up-country demand continues very slack. Crop accounts, however, are still so generally favourable that we shall no doubt have a material improvement in this respect shortly. Holders of goods continue very firm, and are apparently quite willing to wait for the demand to arise instead of forcing their stocks on to the market at a time when the consumption is as small as at present.

YARNS.—Although there is nothing doing in imported Twist there has been a good demand during the week for local made Yarns and about 1,500 bales have been placed Nos. 10-20 at 5¼ to 6⅞ As. per lb. These Yarns appear to be rapidly gaining in favour all over the East, and in the China and Japan markets they are competing very successfully with English makes. In Colored Yarns a sale of 50 bales Turkey Red is reported at Rs. 1-4½ per lb.

METALS are unchanged in every respect, no transactions of any sort have been reported during the week from first hands, and the market is very quite, although prices are maintained by the firmness of holders.

COALS are rather weaker. Last week there were buyers of Desborn at West Hartley to arrive at Rs. 20 per ton and no sellers, but a cargo has been offering at this rate during the last few days without finding buyers. The transactions reported have been quite of a retail character consisting of a few small parcels on the spot.

COTTON.—The transactions in Cotton during the week have been much restricted by the unfavourable weather which we have had ever since last mail day, and the total sales only amount to about 3,000 bales, of which about 500 bales were for local consumption. Prices have remained very steady owing to the firmness in the Liverpool market, and are almost unchanged from our last quotations, the only alteration being an advance of Rs. 3 per candy in good selections of Sawginned Dharwar.

The Receipts from up-country during the week amount to 3,874 bales against 4,652 bales last week. The total since the 1st September now amounts to 951,476 bales against 1,129,764 bales last season.

The *Clearances for Sea* since last mail left amount to 10,917 bales, making a total of 647,851 bales since January, as against 784,792 bales for the same time last year.

NEW CROP.—Fears are entertained that the very heavy rains which have again fallen during the week in the neighbourhood of Broach may do serious damage to the Cotton crops, and unless we soon have a break in the weather it seems probable that such may be the case. From most of the Cotton growing districts, however, accounts continue most favourable, and abundant crops are looked for. It is still too early to form any idea of the outturn in the different districts, but so far as we can learn the ground under cultivation will probably aggregate considerably over last season.

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton on the spot with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without Commission.

		₹ Candy	C. & F.	₹ lb.
New, Full-pressed—				
Comrawuttee	Good		Rs. 210 =	5¼d.
Do.	Fully Good Fair		,, 205 =	5 3-16d.
Do.	Good Fair		,, 198 =	5 1-16d.
Dhollera	Fully Good Fair		,, 204 =	5 3-16d.
Do.	Good Fair		,, 196 =	5 1-16d.
Do.	Fair		,, 188 =	4 13-16d.
S. G. Dharwar	Good		,, 210 =	5¼d.
Do.	Fully Good Fair		,, 200 =	5⅛d.
Compta	Good Fair		,, 192 =	4 15-16

SEEDS.—For Linseed there has been a good enquiry but supplies are very scanty, and the quality of the parcels offering not very desirable. The price has further advanced 1 Anna per cwt., to-day's rate being Rs. 6-14 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is very scarce and the stock of General almost exhausted, the rate has consequently advanced to Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 8 per cwt.

WHEAT continues far above the level of Home prices, and exports have consequently entirely ceased; the stock, too, continues so small that we cannot look for any increase in shipments for two or three months. We quote:—Best White, Rs. 37 to Rs. 37-8; Mixed Rs. 36 to Rs. 36-8; and Hard Red, Rs. 34 to Rs. 35 per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nom. Value per sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	Rs.
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	137
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 p. c	705 xd.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	50	all	5 p. ct	7483
Bank of Madras	60,000	25	all	10 do.	675
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do.	111

Albert Mills	600	2,000	1,700	—	925
Alexandria S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.s.	1,060
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,160
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p. s.	2,000
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	93
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000		40 p.s.	1,400
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	35 p.s.	1,060
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	800	all	15 p.s.	235
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.s.	77½
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s.	805
Cooria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,020
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	660
Dhurmsey Spinning	5,000	2,000	all	35 p.s.	905
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.s.	1,200
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s.	1,185
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	1,015
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s.	990
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s.	915
K. Mucoonjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s.	900
Madras Spinning	500	1,250	all	Nil	790
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s.	1,300
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	41
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s.	395
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50p.s.	1,340
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,270
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	272
Muttra Spinning & Manufacturing Co.	950	1,000	all	35 p.	945
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	—	650
New Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	800
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s.	355
Oriental	1,000	600	all	10 p.s.	790
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,175
Jeejeebhoy S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	865
Soonderjee Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	950
Do do. ½ Share	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	920
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	775

*Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	820
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	107
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800)
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	12 p.s.	235

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th June compared with that for 25th June:—

LIABILITIES.	25th June. Rs. A. P.	29th June. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	19,78,327 0 0	20,28,327 0 0
Government Balances	2,41,49,629 12 10	3,35,45,048 15 10
Other Deposits	2,80,45,151 7 11	2,75,68,684 5 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	15,22,264 15 3	11,84,583 7 11
Sundries	12,85,564 2 5	16,00,351 6 11
	Rs. 7,77,81,077 6 0	8,59,47,545 4 7
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	98,69,633 0 7	1,31,95,981 13 11
Loans on Govt. Securities	42,01,009 15 10	30,66,824 15 10
Credits on ditto	4,24,738 15 7	44,22,945 7 4
Bills Discounted	1,78,93,703 6 3	1,90,23,960 0 11
Balances with other Banks	2,93,674 5 3	4,44,749 4 3
Bullion		
Dead Stock	9,97,171 15 9	9,87,693 1 6
Stamps	9,287 3 11	9,873 0 14
Sundries	1,59,266 4 8	5,23,767 4 8
Cash at Head Office	2,46,66,544 6 2	2,47,69,939 12 9
Do. at Branches	1,50,35,960 12 0	1,76,11,947 6 6
	7,77 81,077 6 0	8,59,47,545 4 7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP WEBFOOT, 1,061 tons, Captain E. Owens, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Moulmein 19th May, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE SHIP PRINCEPORT, 1,213 tons, Captain J. B. Brown, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Liverpool 19th April, with a cargo of 1,815 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP RED CLOUD, 2,208 tons, Captain John Taylor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Boston 14th April, with a cargo of 1,500 cases petroleum oil, 2,580 tons ice, and 10 cases shirtings. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP YARKAND, 1,310 tons, Captain J. Callander, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant, from London 21st March, via Newport, with Government stores. She spoke the ship Alexander from Liverpool bound for Calcutta, 53 days out off Tristan Acunha. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
24	Webfoot	Owens	Moulmein, May 19.
	Yarkand	Callander	London, Mar 21.
25	Red Cloud	Brown	Liverpool, Apr 19.
		Taylor	Boston, Apr 14.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Ship Blythwood, to Calcutta.
Ship Berengaria, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.
July. 21 Benefactress ..... Sheilds ..... Moulmein, July 1.

DEPARTURES.
July 21.—Steamers Queen Margaret, Satara and Umballa Ship Tenasserim.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.
July. 22 Oriental (s) ..... Rangoon.
Chinsura (s) ..... Bombay.

PASSENGERS SAILED.
List of passengers per S.S. Australia, which sailed 22nd inst. from Calcutta:—For Madras—Captain and Mrs Moberley and child, and Dr G King. For Southampton—Captain A D C Inglis, Mr J Hudson, Mr and Mrs G Rae and 2 children, and Miss Harford.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
India s—2 casks hardware and 4 cases cast steel, Abdool Cadur Habutbhoy.

FROM LONDON.
J C Stevenson s—10 cases whiskey, C Bouneville and Co. Henry Bolckow s—70 casks beer, Eduljee Bazanjee; 6 cases printing ink, and 1 case printed books, Bhicoo Sahs; 2 drums french polish, 1 drum gold size 1 drum neats foot oil, 11 drums linseed oil, 10 drums turpentine 1 case varnish and 100 boxes can lids Ludha Ebram; 11 bales printing paper, The Times of India.
Cathay s—6 cases black cochineal, Jewarchund Gomanchund; 6 cases black cochineal, Koobardass Kooaldass; 4 cases black cochineal, Koosal Premchund; 4 casks hardware, F Rowland; 10 boxes candles and 2 cases mixed candied peels, James Pearse; 25 drums linseed oil, Nuzerally Sumsoodin.

FROM GENOA.
Arabia s—74 cases claret, G Reiffercheid and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.
India s—1 cask whiskey, Ebram Cosley.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Arabia s—50 cases claret D D Shah; 10 cases barandy, E B Lakdavala.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Fannie Tucker, 520 cwts myrabollams, Noor-Mahomed Lutiff.
India s—105 bales cotton, Dhurumsee Ruttonsee; 605 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 180 bales cotton, Gladstone Wyllie and Co; 111 bales hemp, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 120 cwts coir yarn, Bhaujee Purushram and Co; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 600 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,500 bags rice, Nurec Kessowjee and Co; 65 bales wool, Bhimjee Girdhur.
European s—78 bales wool, Dawoodbhoy Durvesh; 40 bales wool, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Rahimtoolabhoy Khayraz; 77 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall.

FOR LONDON.
Cathay—5¼ cwts Moye teeth, Nuthoobhoy Goolam Hoosein; 2¾ cwts E teeth, Abdoolrsman Cosman; 2 cwts E teeth, Surriff Durvesh, 2 cases shawls and handkerchiefs, L Mahamed Hoosein; 3 cases shawls, B D Parsuk; 81¼ cwts wax, Rewagur Coovergur; 19¼ cwts white stone and 91 cwts blood stone, Remoobhoy Mahamed; 77 cwts B horns, Bundally Sewjee; 99 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 15 bales skins, Kana Moona C Meers Saheb and Co., 7¾ cwts M of P Sheils, Hajee Esse; 6¼ cwts E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.
Reaper 7½ cwts linseed, Gladstone Wyllie and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Arabia's—3 bales hides and 10 bales skins, N V Currance and Co; 994¼ cwts castor oil seed, Ewart Latham and Co; 803 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 673 cwts rapeseed, Knoop and Co; 19 bales silk waste, Meffer Mevan and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Geelong s—250 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Geelong s—200 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart and Co; 300 bale cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Arabia s—300 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Arabia s—32 bales cotton, Jehanghier Hormusjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
China s—295 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein Jonmahamed.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Ava s—100 bales cotton, Nagsey Malsey; 165 bales cotton Ramjeedass Luckmedass; 375 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
BOMBAY, 24th July 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·606
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb thermometer	78·4
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	·902
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·0
General Direction of Wind	W, WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	467
Fall of Rain	2·47
Total fall during the month	43·24
year	63·81
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th July	1·12

HIGH COURT—JULY. 26.

(Before the Honorable the Chief JUSTICE and the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)
Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

291-77—Shamrao P—Kesserbai vs Vullub Rowjee and others—Balkrishna and B, Nana and H, in person—Part heard.
102-76—Shamrao P—Nagendass Hurjivandass and others vs Bejruttondass Bijmohundass and another—Prescott and W.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]
LONG CAUSES.
608-77—Balkrishna and B—Rudhabai vs Bai Bappoo and others—Crawford and B—In person.—Part heard.
616-77—Bhingdjee, H and C—Khimjee Jairam vs Bachoobai and another—Ardaseer and H.
160-78—Prescot and Wimser—Sir Jeejeebhoy &c, vs The British I S Navigation C—Fletcher and S. Settled.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.]
LONG CASES STANDING.
77-78—Bhuishunker N—Nurrot mdas Baposa vs Dewcorebai—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.
230-78—M M Munshi—Morarjee Jaitha and another vs Heerjee Cookerda and others—Rumington, H and C.
199-78—Macfarlane and G—Shaik Tyeb Mahomed Ally vs Memon Ebhram Ismail—Bhuishunker N.
281-77—In person—Dewoobai vs Janabai and others—In person.
269-78—Khunderao M—Pandoo Arjoon J and another vs Kumlajee Dadoo—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 23.
Fairbrothers, Col, 22nd Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.

July 24th.
Bayly, Col, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Walker, Capt, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Kirkee.
Eaton, Surg, 15th Bombay N I, on duty, from Ahmednuggar.

July 25rd.
Forbe, Lieut, 11th Regt, on duty, from Poona.
Harman, Capt, R A, on duty, from Morar.
Kidd, Surg Major, on Med Cert, from Simla.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 25)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the Service from the date specified:—Colonel S C Law, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £455-5, capitalized value of annuity £4,646, date of retirement 19th July 1878.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Major C Wodehouse, Staff Corps, two months, private affairs, Captain W F Prideaux, Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from September next:—Surgeon-Major H T Dann, B A, Civil Surgeon Ahmednagar.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, to be Major by Brevet from the date specified:—Captain Robert Graham Mayne, Cadre 1st Light Cavalry, 21st July 1878.

Isabella, widow of the late Pensioned Serjeant Martin Connell, 2nd Bombay European Regiment,) is admitted to a monthly pension of Rs 3-1-8 from 22nd June 1878, payable at Bombay.

Maria Elizabeth, widow of the late Pensioned Assistant Apothecary J A DeNazareth, is admitted to a monthly pension of Rs 15 from 25th May 1878, payable at Vingorla.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut C W H Sealy Cantonment Magistrate at Aden, has been appointed to act Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden, vice Captain Hunter, until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 884—In supersession of Notification of the 10th instant, read the following:—Surgeon-Major H J Blane, MD, is confirmed in the appointments of Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the Grant Medical College from the date of Surgeon-Major J T D Mackenzie's retirement.

In substitution of Notification of the 10th instant, Major C Mant, RE, is placed on special duty to direct the improved organization of the School of Art, Bombay, in addition to his other duties.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J C Stobie to act as Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade, Southern Division, until further orders.

Mr Alexander Watson to act as Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade, in Sind, during the absence of Mr W S Hexton, or until further orders.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted Mr T Hart-Davies, CS, to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr R M Kennedy, CS, passed an Examination in the Hindustani language on the 23rd instant.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Wasudeo Pandurang, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from 25th instant, or on his subsequent date on which he may avail thereof.

Mr Narayan Pandurang to act as Assistant Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, during Mr Wasudeo Pandurang's absence on leave, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G N R Lambert to the temporary Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Poona, in the room of Captain Frere, RE, who has reverted to Military duty.

The following temporary promotions are made from 27th June, vice Mr Coghlan, proceeded on furlough:—Mr J G Single to be Executive Engineer, Third Grade; Mr G A Bhat to be Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade; Mr P P Chadanani to be Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

The following reversions will take effect from the 3rd July 1878, in consequence of Colonel Goodfellow having returned to duty:—Mr J E Whiting to revert to Executive Engineer, Second Grade; Mr G N R Lambert to revert to temporary Executive Engineer, Third Grade; Mr. J. G. Single to revert to temporary Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade; Mr G A Bhat to revert to Assistant Engineer, First Grade; Mr P P Chadanani to revert to Assistant Engineer, Second Grade.

Captain G M Cruickshank, RE, received charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Satara, from Lieutenant G Davidson, RE, on the forenoon of the 9th July 1878.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
(Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

BAKER—July 3rd, at Richmond, Surrey, Herbert Hermann, son of Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Baker, R.E., aged 9 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

SPRING—July 25th, at Marine Lines, Bombay, the wife of Captain Frederick Spring, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JARDINE—WILLOUGHBY—July 25th, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. P. L. Sharpin, assisted by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, James Jardine, Barrister-at-Law of the Inner Temple and Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, to Fanny Agnes, second daughter of Lieutenant Colonel M. W. Willoughby, Bombay Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

JONES—July 24th, at Poona, Charlotte Mary, the eldest daughter of Colonel Jenkin Jones, R. E., aged 18 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

SUTHERLAND—MIDDLETON.—July 18th, at Bankipore, by the Rev. D. P. Broadway, Mr. James Sutherland, H. M's. 6th Regiment, to Mrs. Frances Caroline Middleton.

DEATHS.

BULLIN—July 19th, at Allahabad, Henry Bullin, late Lieutenant H M's 37th and 9th Regiments, aged 39.
BATCHELOR—July 22nd, at Calcutta, suddenly of heart-disease, James Charles Batchelor, Traffic Manager East Indian Railway.
DUMAINE.—July 19th, at Dinapore, of remittent fever, James Dumaine aged 39 years.
FENN—July 16th, at Madras Albert Henry aged 4 years, the only son of John and Georgiana Fenn.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1878.

A good deal of attention has recently been attracted to the state of the Khoja community in consequence of the audacious murder perpetrated by the would-be martyr who paid the penalty of his crime on the gallows last Saturday morning. However much the intelligent portion of the community may be inclined to condemn the murder committed by Killoo Khutoo, there can be little doubt that his deed has profoundly disturbed a portion of the Khoja community, who, formerly accustomed to follow the Aga Khan blindly in all things, are now awakening to the suspicion that after all there may be something wrong in the constitution of their society. Aga Khan has been accepted generally as the spiritual head of the community and has at the same time been strangely mixed up in all kinds of social as well as religious matters. In marriages, in births, in deaths, in concerns of inheritance and succession to property, and many other things, he has exercised a singular influence—an influence which it would be difficult for an English community to understand unless it happened to be well acquainted with the extraordinary powers which exceptionally devout Roman Catholics have for centuries tacitly conceded to the Popes of Rome. Aga Khan is the Pope of the Khojas. The "Peter's Pence" which he draws from his followers provides his house with a splendid annual income. If this were drawn from the community in respect of the Aga's spiritual duties only, there might be nothing to wonder at; but it is a peculiarity of the Aga's Popedom that he is intimately mixed up with the social concerns of his people, and it is a repugnance to acknowledge his right of interference in that direction which has stirred up the hatred of Killoo Khutoo and other Khoja reformers who think like him. These reformers have arrived at the conclusion that Aga Khan is a man after all, and that it is pure folly to acknowledge without reservation his possession of something very like divine powers. Neither he, nor any of his ancestors has ever held an Œcumenical Council to subscribe to a dogma of infallibility, and although this attribute has been tacitly accorded to the Agas, there have been thinkers in the Mahomedan community, who, like the German priests who would not acknowledge the Papal Infallibility dogma, disliked this idea of the Aga's spiritual and temporal supremacy in the Khoja community. Killoo Khutoo aimed at being a reformer in his way, but as his way could not be tolerated in a community under English rule, he succeeded in losing his own life at the retributive hands of the law. He was not wholly unsuccessful, however, for we believe that the idea of making him a martyr to a creed aimed at the curtailment of the temporal powers of Agas, has spread amongst those whose minds were forced into a certain state of reflection by the reasons assigned for the murder of Hussanbhoy Goolam Hoosein, and we should not be astonished if ere long the ranks of the few reformers who hold the murderer's opinions were considerably augmented by new adherents, or if Killoo Khutoo's body were eventually sent to be interred near the holy shrine at Kerbela.

Not only are Killoo Khutoo's co-thinkers and schismatists contemplating the introduction of reforms in the Khoja community, but the Government of Bombay, curious as it may seem, has resolved to lend a helping hand in the direction of securing the codification and amendment of certain Khoja customs. A short time ago the High Court had an intricate case before it involving a question of Khoja succession, and in delivering judgment the Chief Justice remarked that so much doubt prevailed among Khojas themselves as to their customs of inheritance that long and expensive law-suits on such questions would be inevitable and frequent unless some attempt were made to get the community to come to a common understanding regarding them. In many instances, Khojas have disposed of their property less according to legal procedure than according to the advice of Aga Khan, and if a definite set of rules can be framed upon the subject there will be fewer law-suits and a better state of feeling among the Khoja community. The Government of Bombay acknowledged the justice of the remarks made by Sir Michael Westropp, and considered how his opinions could best be given effect to. The meetings which were held by representatives chosen from the Parsee community to devise a definite set of rules regarding divorces and other matters furnished a precedent which might be adopted for making rules for the regulation of inheritance and succession in the Khoja community, and Government accordingly invited Aga Khan, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibbhoy, and several other representative men in the Khoja community, to sit upon a Commission which is to be presided over by one of the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court. The circular inviting their attendance stated that the subjects for consideration would be rules for the regulation of matters of inheritance and succession in the Khoja community, "&c." This "&c." created a good deal of apprehension in certain quarters. It might have been meant to include an inquiry into the way that the funds of the Jamatkhana are disposed of, and to regulate the more equitable distribution of these in future; or it might even have been intended to cover an investigation into the practices which frequently attend Khoja marriages, and which practices are said (whether rightly or wrongly we do not profess to say) to have been one of the subjects in which Killoo Khutoo and his brother reformers desired

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE AGITATION IN ITALY.

ROME, JULY 24.

The Italian Press deprecate the agitation favouring a claim being made on the Tyrol and Trieste.

Fearing that serious complications might arise from the movement, the Italian Ministry have made representations to Austria, disavowing any connection with it.

LONDON, JULY 25.

A Select Committee of the Commons has been appointed to enquire into the transport arrangements and the employment of Indian troops abroad.

THE EGYPTIAN CROP.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The new Egyptian cotton crop is deficient and of inferior condition.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, JULY 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Assyria, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here yesterday.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5¼
In the Manchester Market buyers' wants are satisfied.	
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	114⅝
Bar Silver	52⅛
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1 8⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80⅝
4½ per cent. do.	80⅝
5½ per cent. do.	88

THE MONSOON.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 25.

CANNANORE, 7-55 p.m.—Weather fine; wind SW; thermometer max. 80; min. 74; W. B. 79; barometer 29·76. Fall of rain 1 inch.

MANGALORE, 24, 4-5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind SE. S.W. Fall of rain 1 inch 69 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-45 p.m.—Weather fair; wind W.; thermometer 95; barometer 29·80.

TRINCONEL, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind SW. strong; thermometer 86. Fall of rain 92 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	61 34	67 22	67 45
July 25 Thursday	.....	2 43	2 39
" 24 Wednesday	47	.....	.....
Total.....	63 81	69 65	69 84
Fall up to 25th July 1877.....	.....	43 38	37 76
" " 25th " 1876 ..	42 99	.....	.....

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(From our own correspondents.)

BROACH, 24th July.—Yesterday also it commenced raining in torrents from noon till about ten at night. After the lapse of a few hours it again began to rain from 3 o'clock in the morning, and has continued up to the hour of the despatch of this letter. Appearances favor a continuance for some days to come. In all we have up to date 21 inches of rain. The river is still rising.

BARODA, 25th July.—The recent heat we experienced pressed a heavy downpour, which we have now got since last night, accompanied with incessant peals of thunder and vivid lightning. Hopes are now entertained of enjoyable weather and a fine outturn. Up to this time the crops in general appear to be in a very flourishing condition and the prospects are most favourable.

SATARA.—We hear from Satara that there are frequent showers there; and that there is quite enough of rain to keep all the grain crops in a progressively growing state.

FORT, GWALIOR, 17th July.—It is a singular fact that it rains in torrents in this neighbourhood daily, but as poor Paddy says, "the Divil a dhrop ever enthers the India Glib, at all at all." Very strange, indeed, it is that the rain should fall so near, even round the ramparts and there stop. No rain has fallen inside the fort for the last ten days, but it rains in Morar and Gwalior, and has poured so heavily that the plains appear for miles like reservoirs.

IT is stated that Major H. Collett, with the Quartermaster-General's Department at headquarters, proceeds at once to the frontier on duty.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows from London regarding the new Indian mail contract:—"The Postmaster General recently stated in a letter to Mr. Rathbone that he hoped to obtain sanction to the contract before the present session of Parliament closes (say 10th August); it looks therefore as if everything was being made easy for the P. and O. Company continuing to work at the present rate of speed. Who could arrange to oppose them in 25 days for a contract of only eight years' duration? No one, I am sure, grudges the P. and O. Company obtaining the new contract. Everything else being equal, the public would award them the preference, and would gladly vote them a very liberal subsidy. The public feeling is, however, strong in the opinion that public money in the way of subsidy should be only spent in obtaining a very high rate of speed, and if this were secured other shortcomings would be condoned. I would advocate a 20 years contract, with an annual increasing subsidy for increased speed. The White Star Line steamer Britannia has maintained for the last 18 months an average minimum speed across the Atlantic of 15½ knots. Why should our maximum rate of speed be pitched at 25 per cent. below this? Read the enclosed trial of torpedo boats (see for this our European extracts.) Why should not the P. and O. Company use an artificial blast in the Red Sea? There is nothing in the way of their doing so except cost; and it is this kind of expenditure that subsidies are given to cover. A great deal too much is said of the difficulties of temperature, the old stock cry of not being able to condense, &c. If they do not condense easily the feed returns to the boiler at a higher temperature, which is a great saving in fuel." Our commercial letter from London shows, however, that it is unlikely the Post-Master General will get tenders for an average rate of over 12 knots an hour from Bombay to Brindisi.

GOVERNMENT seems to have come to the resolution to cast off all responsibility, such as it may have been, to secure an unfailing supply of ice to Bombay by the terms on which they lease, from time to time, their ice-house to private individuals. However stringent those terms may be between one lessee after another seems to have been able to drive a coach and four clean through them, or to have easily evaded the penalties attaching thereto. Consequently, when the supply of the precious and indispensable article ran out, the public raved and stamped, and then in turns abused and appealed to the Government for redress or protection against the recurrence of such a calamity. Helpless, therefore, to grant this protection and not relishing the undeserved odium of failure, the Government have resolved not to renew the existing lease, which expires on the 14th of May next. It intends to abandon the paternal effort it has made for the last half century to secure, as far as it was able, that its ice-house should be stocked with that invaluable commodity for the storing of which it was built. It is, consequently, officially notified, that the Government ice-house will be put up for sale by public auction; the public, therefore, will in future have to shift as it can in securing a continuous supply of ice—which is very much what a suffering public has been doing for some years past. However, we are not likely to be any the worse off, in this matter, by these premises passing into private hands.

At the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on Saturday last, two new members took their seats, viz:—Mr. Mackintosh Balfour, the successor to Mr. Walter Lang, and Mr. Syud Hassan El Idroos, C. S. I., who has been appointed in place of Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay. Mr. Balfour is well known as a shrewd and intelligent business man of long Indian experience, and his appointment must be approved by everyone. But the wisdom of the selection of the other new member is not so apparent, especially when it is known that the honorable gentleman does not speak and does not even understand English. The proceedings of the Council are always conducted in English, and any member who is not acquainted with the language can do no more than watch the actions of his colleagues, and, without knowing anything of the proposition before the Council, when he sees them vote, raise his hand also. Such a member probably has virtue in the eyes of the Governor and the members of the Executive Government, inasmuch as he may be trusted not to vote in opposition to any Government measure; but the utility of his appointment as the representative of a large section of the community is very questionable.

TELEGRAPHIC enquiries have been sent to the Government of India as to a statement said to have been made in a Calcutta paper on Wednesday that there was some time ago a project entertained of sending an army corps from England to Trebizond, and an expedition from this country of 60,000 mixed British and Indian troops simultaneously to Bagdad, and so on. This statement is said to be put forth authoritatively. If so, we are informed, there must be some strange mistake, as the statement is utterly and absolutely false. No such project was ever known to the Indian Government or even submitted to it for consideration in any form whatever.

WE quoted a day or two ago a paragraph from the Madras correspondent of the Lahore journal referring to a terrible suspicion which has arisen owing to the fact that the same horsekeeper who was in the service of Mr. Fuller when that gentleman disappeared served Mr. Broughton, who also mysteriously disappeared a few years ago. To dispel this suspicion we may mention, that Mr. Broughton is at present safe and well in New Zealand. He was Government Quinologist at the Neilgherries, and, taking a sudden disgust for the Government service, went off to New Zealand without saying a word to anyone. It would be a relief to learn that Mr. Fuller had followed in his footsteps.

WE learn from the *India Catholica* that a preliminary examination of the body of St. Francis Xavier was held on the 18th instant, in the presence of the Archbishop, the members of the Government Council, the capitular body, the medical board, and the committee entrusted with the sanitation of the old city of Goa; a small number of spectators were also present. The coffin was removed to one of the side altars, and after the usual prayers the lid was removed. The body is reported to be in the same state of preservation as at the last exposition 20 years ago. Some ribbons and rozaries, &c., by being placed in contact with the body by the Archbishop became possessed of a holy and charmed influence (so it is believed); and after kissing the feet of the saint by those present the lid was again fastened down, and the coffin removed to its original place.

IT is stated that the arrangements for the Frontier Commissionership are about to be at once initiated. It has not yet transpired what these actually are, although the Secretary of State's despatch on the subject may be accepted as a pretty safe general guide; the matters have so far progressed that the details of establishment are already under consideration.

GENERAL SIR EDWIN JOHNSON leaves Bombay for England by the steamer of to-day on six months' leave. The doctors are still unanimously of opinion that nothing but a period of absolute rest is required for his entire restoration. The choice of Sir Edwin's temporary successor is believed to be between Majors-General Lumsden, Sam Browne, and Sir Henry Daly.

WE regret to hear (says the *Indian Daily News*) of the death of Mr. J. C. Batchelor, the well-known Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway, a railway with which he has been associated ever since it was a railway almost. Mr. Batchelor has been ailing a little for the last week or two, but it was not supposed that he was suffering from any serious illness, and he was having tiffin at Messrs. Burn and Co.'s yesterday, when suddenly, in the middle of a sentence, he fell back in his chair and died—of heart-disease, it is supposed. He was a man universally liked on the railway, and a man of most charitable disposition. Of his management of the line it would be a work of supererogation to say anything here. Its excellence has been acknowledged over and over again by the Directors of the E. I. R., and he has been specially thanked for his services by successive Governments of India.

LORD BEACONSFIELD must find exquisite enjoyment in the unrestrained ferocity of the attacks made upon him by hostile critics. To a man of his temperament nothing, we should think, could be sweeter than the shrieks and curses of enemies crushed beneath the wheels of his triumphal car; and we have no doubt he will be sincerely grieved at the non-appearance in the new number of the *Fortnightly Review* of the continuation of that clever and vindictive sketch of his political adventures the authorship of which seems to be as eagerly disputed as the birth-place of Homer. What can have become of the writer? Has he given up his task in despair on finding that the Congress was likely to be a personal success for his hero, or has he broken down under the strain of the immense difficulty of maintaining his style at the proper pitch of invective for four or five months at a stretch? *En revanche*, however, for the disappointment this omission must cause to its readers, the *Fortnightly* gives us the second part of an essay on Emilio Castelar, the Spanish orator, by Mr. Grant Duff, who has a good deal of literary spitefulness though his speeches are dry as dust, and who thus goes out of his way to strike a blow at Lord Beaconsfield:—"Amongst the most interesting of these sketches is that of Felix Pyat, the author of several works which M. Castelar greatly admires, such as his play *Diogenes*; but yet often showing himself as a writer of the Decadence, with extravagant images, absurd parallels, improbable hyperboles, far-fetched antitheses, who in his political character is thus described: 'Not a tribune, not a statesman, but a dramaturge who cares above all things for his phrases of effect, for his scenes of anxiety, for his arguments of interest, for the knots which he skilfully ties, for the sudden and unexpected untwining of those knots, as if the whole world were an eternal theatre.' How strange is the difference of human fates! If this sanguinary revolutionist had had the good fortune to have been born to the north of the Straits of Dover, precisely the same qualities might have brought him into the position of the honoured chief of a proud aristocracy, the defender of an apostolic church, the pillar of an ancient throne.' Lord Beaconsfield must contrast with some complacency these sarcasms smelling of the lamp with the fresher and more brilliant satire of his own speeches in the days when he was still only fighting for the leadership of the House of Commons, and must reflect that it is not the will which his enemies want to be as delightfully vituperative as he was, but only the power.

THE *Daily News'* correspondent at Berlin maintains that his version of that sitting of the Congress at which Prince Gortschakoff made his famous explanation of his long absence, "can not only be reaffirmed in its chief details, in spite of denials, but is confirmed by other significant incidents. Thus it has been denied that any other cause than indisposition kept the Russian chief gate away from the most important sittings. The Chancellor is certainly indisposed, but it is trifling with public intelligence to say that his grievance were only physical, and that his relations with Count Schouvaloff leave nothing to be desired. Lord Beaconsfield probably expressed the feelings of the Congress, and he certainly amused the delegates when, in reply to Prince Gortschakoff's long explanation he blandly, but ironically, congratulated him on his fresh appearance, and declared that he could not have believed that his Highness had been ill at all. The question of Batoum will probably bring on a fresh attack of Prince Gortschakoff's gout, and compel him to be confined again to his room. This will depend upon England's course. Batoum be ceded to Russia there are plenty of Russians who will hasten to congratulate Count Schouvaloff, perhaps Prince Gortschakoff among them; but if it has to be contested, the Count will be left absolutely alone. That his enemies at home would be glad to overthrow him at any cost is clear enough, and if Lord Beaconsfield has the same ambition he can gratify it without difficulty. Count Schouvaloff could hardly survive the surrender of Batoum, and even an attempt by England to prevent the cession would seriously imperil his position."

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 24.

SHORTLY after 10 o'clock yesterday morning, there was a great stir at the Wanowree Barracks consequent upon the sudden discharge of a rifle. It was soon discovered that Orderly Room Serjeant William Ward, of H. M.'s 2-11th North Devon Regiment, had committed suicide. A police inquest was held over the body, when the verdict arrived at was, that the deceased committed suicide whilst in a state of temporary insanity. The circumstances under which he committed this rash act are very painful, as some unfounded scandal, it is said, is at the bottom of the affair. Some stupid gossip seems to have reached the wife's ears, and the domestic harmony was fh consequence interrupted. Serjeant Ward was greatly annoyed, and went off at once to a private of the D Company and borrowed his rifle, saying that it was required in the Orderly Room for inspection. He next obtained a ball cartridge, and then put an end to himself. Who is there who did not know Serjeant William Ward—his pleasant countenance and affable manners? I hear that before he committed suicide, he wrote out a statement, the reasons put forth in which clearly indicate that he must have been *non compos mentis*, to have been so determined in his purpose, under the circumstances partially referred to. The deceased was buried with military honors yesterday evening.

THE *Ballarat Star* says that a Chinese wandered into the Assize Court and, after casing in fixed admiration for some time upon Sir Redmond Barry, arrayed in all the splendor of wig, scarlet, and ermine, retreated to the entrance, and created a sensation among the constables on duty by saying, with a jerk of his thumb towards the seat of justice, "What you callee that? man or woman?"

CALLING IN OLD RUPEES.

THE following Resolution is published for general information:—

Read again:—

Notification in this Department, dated 7th Dec. 1877, calling in all silver coins coined and issued by the authority of the Government of India before the 1st Sept. 1835.

RESOLUTION—The Coinage Act XVII. of 1835, though it came into operation only from the first of September 1835, was passed on the 17th August 1835. Consequently some persons have understood that by the notification above referred to, it was the intention of the Governor General in Council to call in silver coin coined under the said Act XVII. of 1835. The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to explain that the coins called in by the Notification No. 2466, dated 7th December 1877, were only those coined under Acts passed before Act XVII. of 1835, and that coins coined under Act XVII. of 1835, or subsequently, have not been called in, and continue to be legal tender in satisfaction of all engagements in the manner and to the extent specified in the said Act.

RESOLUTIONS OF GOVERNMENT.

ON THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

THE following Resolution by the Government of Bombay in the General Department is published for general information:—

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1878.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 5,205, dated 29th June 1878 forwarding copies of his Annual Report for 1877.

RESOLUTION.

The most interesting and valuable portions of this volume are contained in the reports of the Health Officer, the Executive Engineer on Tulsi Water Works and Surface Drainage, and the Auditors of the Municipal Accounts; and it is to them that the following remarks will chiefly apply.

The expenditure of the Health Department was Rs.5,71,619, while its income was Rs. 2,65,864, the net cost to the Corporation thus amounting to Rs.4,05,754. The total quantity of garbage collected was 1,25,909 tons as compared with 1,14,707 in the previous year. Up to 1st December 1877 the practice of sending half the garbage to Kurla and half to Byculla continued; but since that date, it has all been deposited on the flats at Tardeo, and the ground thus reclaimed is, it is stated, taken up for cultivation as fast as it becomes available. Night soil was collected at the rate of 207 tons daily as compared with 109 tons in 1876. There were 180 miles of covered drains opened and cleared as compared with 175 in 1876. Mr. Grant states that the annual rainfall-gate rose from 32·25 per *mille* in 1876 to 50·09 per *mille* in 1877. His estimate is based on the figures of the Census of 1872.

The year was an exceptionally unhealthy one. There was a large influx into Bombay of labourers and others by reason of the then prevailing scarcity. Many of these suffered from low fever. The total number of these immigrants cannot be exactly stated. It must, however, have amounted to many thousands.

The causes, the origin, the nature of the fever which prevailed from surplus cash balance for the building operations, have been and still are, under professional investigation.

An examination of the tables appended to the report shows that in 1877 there were 33,511 deaths registered as against 29,783 in 1876, of which 17,790 were of males and 15,721 of females. Elaborate comparative tables of the mortality amongst persons born in Bombay and strangers therein are given at pages 90—94; but there is nothing to show at present what these tables should be received with caution. The causes of death amongst the general population show that to fever were due 10,749 deaths as against 5,515 in the previous year, to small-pox 958 against 3,174, to phthisis 2,988 as compared with 2,384, to dysentery 2,205, and to diarrhœa 1,406 as against 1,164 and 815 respectively. Cholera was more prevalent, there having been 2,550 deaths in 1877 to 378 in 1876. Amongst the principal races inhabiting the city, it is stated that the lowest mortality was registered amongst the Parsis and were next to them Europeans, third. The smallest death-rate, 22·85 per *mille*, was amongst the Jews, who are, however, a small community.

From the report of the Executive Engineer engaged on the Tulsi Water-supply, it appears that six large works were under his charge during the year, viz.:—1. Dam No. 2, Waste Weir and outlet tower at Tulsi. 2. Outlet works at Vehar. 3. Laying 24-inch main from Tulsi to Malabar Hill Reservoir. 4. Malabar Hill Reservoir. 5. Widening Love Grove Sluices. 6. Laying distributing pipes. The works at the two first named places were seriously impeded by fever amongst the establishment and labourers, and nearly the whole season appears to have been wasted by the contractors of No. 1, through not providing proper pumping power for watering the dam during its construction. As regards Nos. 2, 3 and 4, good progress was made; but the widening of the Love Grove Sluices was not completed within the time specified, which had to be extended, and the sluices are not, it is hoped, quite complete even yet, while the Municipal Commissioner's hopes that the flats would not be flooded with water during the present monsoon have not been realized. The sluices have, it is true, had exceptionally continuous rain to contend against, though the highest actual daily fall has seldom been greater than can be received. Work No. 6 had not been commenced at the date of Mr. Walton's report; but rapid progress has been made since. Mr. Grant states that the question of prohibiting cultivation on the gathering ground of the Vehar lake is under consideration, and Government trust it will meet with a speedy and satisfactory settlement.

His Excellency the Governor in Council entertains a sanguine hope that the general drainage of Bombay, which occupied his earnest attention immediately on assuming the Government of this Presidency, and which has been a subject of constant discussion and correspondence since, will be ultimately undertaken.

The Joint Auditors have submitted a full report of their proceedings, from which it is gathered that the Municipal income amounted altogether to Rs. 32,41,462, about Rs. 63,729 more than in 1876, while the total expenditure, exclusive of 14 lakhs paid towards the reduction of the Debt, was Rs. 28,86,535, about Rs. 86,318 less than in the previous year, leaving on 31st December 1877, a balance to the credit of the Corporation of Rs. 3,54,916, rather over a lakh in excess of the credit balance of the previous year. Details are given in Appendix 6 of the various items of receipts and similar particulars of expenditure are found in pages 8—12.

In conclusion it remains to be noted that though the report of the Municipal Commissioner is dated 16th May, it was not received by Government till 1st July. It may be added that much inconvenience would be saved were the volume paged consecutively throughout instead of the report of each officer or department being separately paged. The index to the various chapters would then be of some use; at present it is simply misleading.

ON REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF REGISTRATION AND STAMPS.

THE following Resolution of the Government of Bombay is published for general information:—

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1878.

Letter from the Inspector General of Registration and Stamps, dated 1st July 1878, submitting his annual report on the work of stamp inspection performed by himself and the Inspectors of Registration and Stamps during the year ending 31st March last:

Letter from the Superintendent of Stamps, dated 13th July 1878, forwarding, with his remarks, the above.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Filgate and the staff of Inspectors under him have done a considerably greater amount of work than in the previous year, inasmuch as their sphere of duty has been enlarged by the orders conveyed in Government Resolution, dated 7th August 1877, and their services used more extensively by the Revenue and Judicial officers in the mofussil than had previously been the case. The examinations of central and sub-depots did not bring to light any great or important discrepancies, but such as were discovered were brought to the notice of the parties concerned. The Governor in Council does not deem it necessary to introduce into Sind Hope's stamp forms.

Government have to impress on Mamlatdars the necessity of sending in carefully prepared indents. The visits of the Inspectors to the various stamp vendor's stalls elicited the fact that their accounts were, as a rule, carefully kept. There is no objection to the vendors keeping a form of register for the sale of court fee stamps apart from that used for stamped papers. The suggestion that Mamlatdars should be required to inspect the accounts of all stamp vendors in their talukas once a year is one which cannot be entertained. Mamlatdars have plenty of work to do in attending to their proper duties as Revenue and Magisterial officers, without having this additional burden put upon them, especially as Inspectors are paid by Government for performing this work.

In paragraphs 17—23, Mr. Filgate details the manner and the results of the scrutiny and examination of court fee stamps in Judicial and Magisterial Courts effected by him. His labours were to some extent successful, as shown by the detection of the frauds in Nasik and Broach, and it is satisfactory to learn from so competent an authority that, though frauds in connexion with court fee stamps exist to a certain extent, they have not existed to anything like the extent which was supposed—a fact which has been proved by the examinations made during the past year. The suggestions contained in paragraph 30 of the report are worthy of consideration, as they would assist in making effectual the present checks against frauds, but Government think with the Superintendent of Stamps that the true preventive of these frauds rests in careful and constant supervision by heads of officers. Any carelessness or perfunctory performance of this very important duty will be seriously noticed by Government. Circumstances have, from time to time, occurred which render it desirable to give this warning to all concerned. The Governor in Council, however, trusts that all officers will exercise such vigilance as will prevent any more occurrence of this sort.

ON REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

The following Resolution of the Government of Bombay is published for general information:—

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1878.

Letter from the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay, No. 73, dated 15th July 1878, reporting on the working of the Indian Companies Act of 1866 during the official year 1877-78.

RESOLUTION.

There were registered seven new companies in 1877-78 as against nine in the previous year. Two of them were started in lieu of others which had been wound up. The total number of documents filed was 269 as compared with 278; fees received amounted to Rs. 3,669 as against Rs. 5,602; while expenditure was Rs. 1,049 as contrasted with Rs. 1,014 in the previous year—results which show somewhat of a falling off in transactions. At the end of the year, 98 companies were carrying on business: 92 went into liquidation during the year, and six of these were completely wound up. Of the companies carrying on business at the end of the year, 19 were press and ginning companies with a total paid up capital of Rs. 82,04,250; 41 were spinning and weaving companies with paid up capital of Rs. 4,26,94,355; 3 were spinning and weaving companies, the capital of which was not ascertained; and 6 were insurance companies having capital of Rs. 8,47,650; 4 were land reclamation companies with capital of Rs. 1,90,52,650; and 9 were trading companies with capital of Rs. 32,83,335. Three companies were the prosecuted in the month of January for non-compliance with certain provisions of Act, and fines were inflicted on them. It is hoped that reports regarding such companies as have gone into liquidation and been fully wound up, which have not yet been received, by the Registrar will shortly be submitted.

PERFECTION.—MRS. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful color, imparting to it new life, growth, and luxurious beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., and D. Fernandez & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and K. Scott, Thompson &Co., Calcutta; De Beaux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Shirreffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; and dealers in all principal Towns.—ADVT.

HIGH COURT.—25TH JULY.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

THE PICTURE CASE.

DR. BURJORJEE DORABJEE VS. MR. G. W. TERRY.

MR. GILL, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomanjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Hearn, Government solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Inverarity moved for stay of execution of an order for costs, dated 30th April 1878. His Lordship would remember that this was the "Picture Case," in which, by consent of the parties, the preliminary point was tried, namely, whether the defendant was responsible for the damage to the plaintiff's pictures in his personal capacity. His Lordship decided the issue in favour of the plaintiff with costs, but it was distinctly understood that the order for costs should not be drawn up until the final disposal of the suit. The plaintiff's attornies had, however, got the order drawn up in the form of a decree.

The Judge said he intended that the decree for costs should not be drawn up until the final disposal of the case.

Mr. Inverarity said it had been sealed, and execution was threatened.

Mr. Gill submitted it was a decree on the merits; and the court had expressed a hope that some arrangement would be come too between the parties. The only question that now remained was as to the amount of damage. The other question had been disposed of; and defendant must pay his costs up to that day whatever the amount of damages might be.

The Judge said it was a mistake to draw up the order at present.

Mr. Gill said it was quite an afterthought that defendant opposed the drawing up of the order, for his solicitor had actually amended the order without objecting to it.

Mr. Inverarity.—Mr. Hearn, I am instructed to say never saw the order.

The Judge said a misconception of his order could not alter the nature of the order. It was perhaps imperfectly worded, but he never intended that it should be drawn up now. His Lordship therefore ordered the execution to be stayed until the final disposal of the suit or until further order. Costs of the motion to be costs in the cause.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

At the adjourned meeting on Wednesday there were present—Colonel H. F. Hancock, Chairman, Dr. Blaney, Chairman of the Town Council, Sir F. Souter, C.S.I., Colonel G. Thacker, Dr. Pinkerton, and Messrs. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Ardaseer Merwanjee Sett, Atmaram Panduring, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Fazulbhoy Dassumbhoy Gangjee, Edwin Richard Freeborn, Hasumbhoy Visram, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Janardhun Gopall Mentray, D. S. Kemp, Khunderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Raghoonath Narayen Khote, Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxmonjee, and J. H. Grant (Municipal Commissioner.)

EXTRA STABLING AT BOREE BUNDER.

Upon the motion of Dr. Blaney, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, sanction was given to the expenditure of Rs. 2,000 from the balance for the building of extra stabling at Boree Bunder, for the additional bullocks of the Health Department used under the new arrangements for the removal of town sweepings.

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Chairman said the next business on the list was the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's report. He would move that the consideration of the meeting as there was a good deal of current business to dispose of and any discussion on the report would probably take considerable time, that it might be expedient to defer it till the rest of the business was finished.

Agreed to.

THE TRAMWAYS QUESTION.

The following report was received from the committee appointed by the Corporation to draw up a memorial to Government on the subject of amending the Tramways Act:—

The Committee of the Corporation appointed at a meeting held on the 10th instant, "for drawing up a representation to the Government of Bombay, pointing out the desirability of substituting 'Corporation' in place of the 'Municipal Commissioner' in the Tramway Company's Act," met at the Office of the Town Council, at 2-30 p. m., on the 22nd instant, when the following report was adopted:—

The Committee find on mature consideration that the alteration in the Tramway Company's Act to substitute "Corporation" in place of the "Municipal Commissioner" as proposed by the Corporation, cannot be made by Government without the consent of the lessees of the tramways, and as that consent is not likely to be obtained, it appears to be the course for the Corporation to be considering the representation to Government.

In lieu of such representation, and as a more feasible way of securing for the Corporation a proper controlling power over the tramway extensions, the Committee suggest that the representation of the Corporation to Government should solicit that an alteration be made in the amended Municipal Act requiring the Municipal Commissioner to bring any future proposed tramway extensions before the Town Council and the Corporation for approval before such extensions be executed. Work No. 6 had not been commenced at the date of Mr. Walton's report; but rapid progress has been made since. Mr. Grant states that the question of prohibiting cultivation on the gathering ground of the Vehar lake is under consideration, and Government trust it will meet with a speedy and satisfactory settlement.

The Committee find that by Section 62 of the existing Municipal Act, the "moveable and immoveable property with all rights of way and casements and all other rights of whatsoever description be (is) vested in the Municipal Corporation." It appears to the Committee therefore, that the Municipal Commissioner, apart from the Municipal Corporation, is not authorized to deal with that property so as to affect the legal rights of the Corporation.

The report was "respectfully submitted" by Dr. Cowasjee Jehangeer Jeejeebhoy, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, F. Mathew, Raghoonath Narayen Khote, C. Tyabjee, T. B. Kirkham, and Pherozeshah M. Mehta.

The Chairman, referring to the alternative proposition, said he was bound to say that it seemed to him that the one proposal was just as objectionable in a legal point of view as the other. It was making provision in one Act to supersede provision in another, and that was quite open to objection, it seemed to him, as altering the original Act itself. He did not think this proposal was likely to commend itself to Government, and that it was no use laying it before them. His own view of the matter was this, that situated as they were at present, it would be all fairness on the part of the lessees of the tramways would most certainly object to any alteration either in the Tramway Act or in the Municipal Act affecting the Tramways Act. When they made their agreement to work the tramways they did not contemplate their scheme being subject to discussion and alteration, and they would certainly object to a provision which necessitated all their schemes being submitted to the Corporation. He thought the utmost they could do under the circumstances was respectfully to point out to Government the possibility of their consulting the Corporation before finally according sanction to any schemes which might be brought forward. He should think that a representation, couched in proper language, soliciting the Government to take those points into consideration, would meet with success, but anything further than that he hardly thought would be received.

Dr. Blaney said the committee, after discussing the matter, were of opinion that there were difficulties at this stage of the tramway question with the objection, nevertheless, it was suggested that the recommendation made in the report should be offered for the acceptance of the Corporation. He fully saw the legal objection which the Chairman had just pointed out, and that seemed to be an insuperable one. The proposition, view it whichever way they would. Probably it might meet with their acceptance if, instead of the words "to bring any future proposed tramway extensions before the Town Council and the Corporation for approval," they substituted the words "that Government be requested to place any future proposed extension of the tramways before the Town Council and Corporation." The interest of the city was the primary consideration in a question of that kind, and that the whole power of the Corporation and the Town Council should have been taken away and vested altogether in the Municipal Commissioner as an individual apart from them, he thought was clearly not the intention of the legislature; it could only have happened through an oversight. Perhaps the only way in which the Government could get over the difficulty of allowing the Corporation to have a voice in the tramway extension was that which had been suggested by the Chairman. If the Corporation would allow him he would alter the resolution which he held in his hand and which was based on the report of the Committee as follows:—"That the Chairman be requested to address Government soliciting that an alteration be made in the amended Municipal Act to the effect that Government place any future proposed extension of the tramways before the Town Council and the Corporation for approval, before giving its final sanction."

The Chairman—The Government cannot bind themselves by an Act.

Dr. Blaney altered his resolution, so that it merely asked Government to submit extension schemes to the corporate bodies for approval, before final sanction was accorded.

The Chairman remarked, under, and this will render their sanction depend upon the approval of the Corporation and the Town Council. The utmost they will do is to agree that we shall be consulted before they give a decision, and I don't think they will even do that.

Mr. Nowrojee—It comes to this that we might be consulted.

Dr. Blaney finally submitted his resolution in the following terms:—

That the Chairman be requested to address the Government soliciting in any future proposed extensions of the tramways that Government will be pleased to obtain an expression of opinion from the Corporation before finally according its sanction to such extensions."

Dr. Ataram Pandurang seconded.

Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta said the members of the Corporation were accustomed to pay great deference to the views expressed by their Chairman, but he thought the Chairman had gone too far in stating that there was an insuperable legal objection to adopting the suggestions contained in the report. Although the Government had no power to alter the terms of any contract, yet the legislature had the fullest power to do so, provided that the alterations were not unfair or inequitable. He thought the Tramway Company, in putting the name of the Municipal Commissioner in the contract were not putting the name of some individual person, but putting that person in as representative of the Corporation whom the committee thought he should consult before giving an opinion on any of the future extensions. He did not think they could present Dr. Blaney's resolution with a fair prospect of its being acquiesced in, and as he considered the report of the committee really made the proper suggestion, he moved as an amendment—

"That the Committee be requested to draw up and submit to the Corporation a memorial to Government on the subject of the extension of tramways in accordance with the recommendations made by the Committee."

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee seconded the amendment.

Mr. Raghoonath Narayan said it was he who suggested to the meeting of the committee that the Tramway Company was nothing more than a contract between certain parties, and that contract could not be altered without the consent of all the parties. It would have been impossible to obtain the consent of one of them, the Tramway Company, and therefore their recommendation to Government praying for that would have carried no weight. Their complaint was that the Municipal Commissioner, who was the representative of the Corporation, should not be compelled under the Act to consult the body in whom the title in the tramways was made in Bombay was vested before alienating and disposing of their rights over those roads. Their remedy, he suggested to the committee, could possibly be obtained through the Municipal Act which was then before the legislature, but he agreed with the Chairman that what the committee suggested was an indirect way of getting control over the Commissioner, and directly or indirectly there would be a difficulty about it. The remedy now suggested of making a representation to Government was fraught with the same difficulty, as the Tramway Company would also petition the Government, who would then be in a dilemma. The simple remedy was to pass a resolution at that meeting calling upon the Municipal Commissioner to consult them in matters of that kind before recommending Government to sanction extensions. He threw out the suggestion for consideration, but was not prepared to propose any amendment.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—Perhaps the Corporation would like to know if the Municipal Commissioner has any objection to the course just suggested by Mr. Raghoonath Narayen Khote.

The Commissioner—Personally I have none whatever, but I shall not be the Commissioner for ever, and the changes are that in my time there will be no application for an extension. The legal question, however, again arises, the Tramway Company may say that by their agreement they were not bound to consult a large body like the Corporation, but simply depended upon the Government without the consent of the Corporation.

The Chairman believed there was nothing whatever in the Tramways Act which could prevent the Municipal Commissioner from consulting the Corporation if he liked, or prevent the Government from doing so if they wished. That really was the advantage of the resolution which was proposed by Dr. Blaney at his (the Chairman's) suggestion, that they did not ask Government to do anything which they could not do with any question as to its legality.

Mr. Raghunath—The Tramway Company would petition against it.

The Chairman did not think they could, but if they did, it would suggest suspicion in the mind of Government that all was not right. He did not think the company would be so unwise as to petition the Government not to consult the Corporation.

A desultory conversation ensued as to whether or not the Chairman was *ex officio* Chairman of all the committees that might be appointed. Dr. Blaney contending that he was, and the Chairman holding the contrary opinion. Colonel Hancock remarked that if they required the Chairman of the Corporation to attend all committees, they added considerably to his duties, Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee thought it was a misfortune that Colonel Hancock was not put on this particular Committee, but it appeared that his name was proposed and withdrawn at his own request.

Eventually the amendment was put to the meeting and carried, 12 members voting for, and 7 against it. The amendment was then submitted as a substantive motion and agreed to.

THE MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS.

The Clerk (Mr. H. W. Barrow) read Government resolution No. 1,738, confirming the Municipal By-laws. The by-laws were confirmed by the Municipal Corporation at its meeting held on the 10th idem, with the exception of Chapter 3 [by-laws relating to buildings], the consideration of which was postponed until after the passing of the Municipal Act.

Dr. Blaney proposed and Mr. Fazulbhoy seconded that the

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NOTICES.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

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SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
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ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

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Full Directions accompany each bottle,
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5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GRIFFITH'S NEW ZINC WHITE PAINT,

Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 25 per cent. more than White Lead.

It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

This Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, received the highest possible praise at the Meeting of "Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "Social Science Congress."

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 tons PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 80 tons extra PER WEEK, they have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its capacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has far more body than Lead, has double that of Oxide Zinc, has the same whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys Lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures; in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather.

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says—"It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

GRIFFITH'S PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English and other Governments as well as large private firms.

GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER & BERDOE will be most happy to forward test samples also full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, to any one applying direct to them, or to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company" who have undertaken the sale of this article. We annex curtailed reports from—

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.

JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H. M. Mint, Council of India, &c.

PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office.

DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.

T. A. BRITTON, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.

C. H. TOZER, and other Practical Men in the trade.

From PROFESSOR BARFF, M. A., Professor of Chemistry to Royal Academy and Catholic University; Lecturer on Paints and Colours to Society of Arts.

THE LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensington, 8th Dec. 1875.

Having examined the NEW WHITE ZINC PIGMENT, I beg to state that, as far as I know, the substance has never before been used as a Pigment, and my experience of these matters extends over twenty-five years. From my constant practice in examining Pigments (as Professor of the Chemistry of Pigments, &c., of the Royal Academy of Arts), I am enabled to state that this new ZINC WHITE has great body, (i. e.) covers well, and can be worked easily, it seems to me in these respects to equal the best White Lead Paint. It is a very pure white, and absolutely resists the action of foul air which contains Sulphuretted Hydrogen. It will resist high temperature without its whiteness being destroyed in any way (by high temperature, I mean those FAR ABOVE anything to which it can be exposed in any use to which it can be applied as a Paint). If it be applied with inorganic substances, a red heat will not permanently alter its appearance.

As a Paint it is superior to White Lead, for two great reasons,—First, it will not change tint in water closets, or near drains or in foul air; second, it will always retain its opacity, which White Lead will not. I need hardly mention that Painters using it will not be liable to suffer from Lead Poisoning.

In Manufacture it is SIMPLE, EXPEDITIOUS and INEXPENSIVE. As being interested in Art, I feel that the invention is one which will supply a want which has long been felt, and therefore I shall do all in my power to advance its interests.

(Signed) FREDERICK T. BARFF, M.A.,
Christ's College, Cambridge.

From MESSRS. JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, Her Majesty's Royal Mint, Council of India &c. &c.
Certificate.] Assay Office, London, 2/th December, 1875.

Comparative examination of sample of the new Pigment with dry White Lead.

HEAT sufficient to change the White Lead into the Yellow Protoxide has no effect on the colour of the compound. It is also much less soluble in diluted acids.

We are therefore of opinion that this colour would be much more stable than that of White Lead.

(Signed) JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers.

THE LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 64, Cable Street, Liverpool, 26th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—We have tested the New Patent ZINC WHITE you sent us, and have carefully compared it with the ordinary commercial White Lead.

We find it very superior in many respects.

The body is dense and opaque, and consequently the Paint covers a larger surface than would an equal bulk of White Lead. In this respect it differs greatly from the Zinc Oxide, which, though of a very pleasing white colour, has little body.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas, which is the most common impurity in the atmosphere of large towns, has no effect at all upon it, for we have exposed a surface covered with it, side by side with one covered with White Lead to a powerful development of Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas in a vessel, and find that whereas Lead turns black at once, your ZINC WHITE remains unaltered.

The ordinary lighting Gas and its foul products of combustion do not affect it either, nor do weak acids, which readily attack Lead.

Heat does not cause it to blister, as this Pigment has the property of adhering to the surface on which it is laid with great tenacity. A temperature above the boiling point of water, leaves it unaltered; and even when the Oil is decomposed at a higher temperature, it clings to the surface and looks well, whilst Lead Paints soon perish and blacken.

Towards Iron, unlike the Lead Compounds, it behaves in an absolutely neutral manner. For the Indian Market it ought to be invaluable, and there is no doubt that it will supersede entirely the White Lead.

We will say in conclusion that your Patent ZINC WHITE combines the good properties of the White Lead and the Zinc Oxide, without any of their shortcomings.

We remain, yours truly,
LUTSCHAUNIG & Co.

Report of Dr. T. L. PHIPSON, Fellow of the Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp, and of the Royal Society of Medical and Natural Sciences of Brussels, &c.

LABORATORY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, 4, The Cedars, Putney, S. W. London, 18th May, 1877.

I have submitted your Patent ZINC WHITE to a careful analysis, and to every possible variety of test, in comparison with White Lead, and I have no hesitation whatever in stating that IT SUPERSEDES THE BEST WHITE LEAD in the following particulars:—

IT HAS MORE BODY and his decidedly WHITER: it is NOT AFFECTED BY WEAK ACIDS, as White Lead is; it REMAINS WHITE AFTER HEATEN, which White Lead does not; it DOES NOT DARKEN in colour by emanations of sulphuretted hydrogen or other gases which White Lead does; IT MIXES WITH OIL, and other Pigments with the greatest ease; finally, it WILL NOT ACT AS A POISON, as White Lead does, to the workmen engaged in the manufacture or use of it, and it is MUCH MORE ECONOMICAL.

In presence of these results, I can emphatically recommend your ZINC WHITE as one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times.

(Sd.) T. L. PHIPSON, PH.D., F.C.S., &c.,
Formerly of the University of Brussels, Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

THE LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensington, July 2nd, 1877.

I have again examined Griffith's Patent ZINC WHITE PIGMENT. For the last three months samples of this White have been sent to me from time to time, and I have noticed a considerable improvement in them. With my own hands I have laid on the colour, and find it works smoothly and well; in this respect it equals any White Lead I have ever used. I have not the slightest hesitation, as having been for many years practically acquainted with the laying on of Pigments in all branches, in stating that GRIFFITH'S ZINC WHITE, samples of which I have used, is in every respect equal to the best White Lead as to MANIPULATION. Now as to durability, from the experience which I have had of ZINC WHITE Pigments there is NOTHING in them, or in Griffith's ZINC WHITE to decay, or suffer deterioration.

(Sd.) FRED. BARFF, M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge.

LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 31st May, 1877.

Since last reporting on your PIGMENT, in 1875, I have again had occasion to witness the manufacture of your article at the Works, where it is now made on a large scale. The tests I have made of samples from bulk not only bear out my previous report and confirm it in every particular, but I may add that, on further investigation, the results are quite beyond my expectations.

The property of covering a large surface, or the so-called "body" of the pigment is remarkable when compared with White Lead. In one experiment I tried, I found half-pound of the New White could be ground up when mixed with two OUNCES of Linseed Oil and ONE OUNCE of Turpentine over an acre of eighty-one square feet; whereas the sample of White Lead, mixed with same quantities of liquid and same weight, only covered thirty-eight and three-quarters square feet.

I quite agree with Professor Barff that the time must come when the miserable prejudices of consumers will be overcome.

(Signed) ALFRED LUTSCHAUNIG.

From JOHN H. & SAMUEL JOHNSON, Wholesale Druggists Manufacturing Chemists, Oil and Paint Merchants, Liverpool, November 1875.

Your Patent ZINC WHITE will prove a great acquisition to the Trade. What has long been wanted is a kind of ZINC WHITE that has the body of Lead which yours has, and does not tarnish as Lead does.

North Brixton, London, 6th September, 1875.

Sir,—I have tried your Patent ZINC WHITE Ground, and must say it is the best thing that has been brought under my notice; and as a practical Decorator, must say you have got the right thing, viz., a new white that is not a lead, and yet has all the covering qualities of the same; it is also much whiter, and from the fact of it being a Zinc, know it will not tarnish.

White Zinc Paint would have superseded White Lead years ago, if it could have been obtained with a body, especially as it is non-poisonous.

If you can put your Paint into the Market, at the same price (or less) than White Lead, should say you have discovered a gold mine.

Yours truly,
(Signed) CHARLES H. TOZER.

From Mr. THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor to the Metropolitan Board of Works, London.

Limes Grove, Lewisham, Kent, 30th December, 1875.

Having examined the new ZINC WHITE, I beg to state that it is superior to any other similar substance I have hitherto met with. 1st, from the doubt that it is—let, a pure white; 2nd, that it retains its opacity; 3rd, that its colour is not affected by foul air; 4th, that it has a good body; 5th, that it is cheaper than ordinary White Lead, and quite equal to it.

(Signed) THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor
Metropolitan Board of Works.

Claughton Firs, Oxton, November 27th, 1875.

I find your Patent ZINC WHITE to have all the properties of Zinc Oxide with the covering or body of Lead, and this is what the Trade has been long looking for, and this I find in your Patent.

I am sure it will be eagerly sought after by the Tra'e if it can be manufactured at the price of White Lead.

It does not appear to blister with degree of heat that destroys Lead, and must be most valuable for hot climates.

If it is not poisonous in any way, it will be a great boon to the working painters.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. MALE, Plumber, Painter, &c.

From F. A. BARROW, White Lead Merchant, 101, Hope Street Glasgow, November 30th, 1875.

I applied your Zinc White as Paint; to test its covering qualities I took equal quantities by weight of it and White Lead Paint, I find your Patent Zinc covers better and a greater surface, and in colour is superior to any White Lead. If it can be produced so as to sell a little lower, or even at the price of White Lead, I have no doubt that a good trade may be done in it.

I hope you will soon have it ready for the market.

Yours faithfully,
Signed) F. A. BARROW.

54, Crawshay Road, London, S. W., 30th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Respecting the ZINC WHITE, made by a new process, I must say that I am very much pleased with it. It is indeed a beautiful white, far surpassing White Lead in color, and has quite as good covering properties, if not rather better.

Zinc White, under the old principle, would not cover, which condemns it. It can be mixed with various pigments that White Lead always destroys. I can say for white work and delicate tints it is invaluable.

Yours truly,
G. W. BREWER, Decorator, &c.

437, Brixton Road, London, S. W., 1st December, 1875.

Gold Medal, International Exhibition, 1851. Gold Medal International Exhibition, South Kensington, 1862.

Dear Sir,—Your Patent Zinc White has a capital body, and possessing a Pearly Whiteness is admirably adapted for decorative purposes'

Yours truly,
WILLIAM READ, Decorator.

Vauxhall Road, Liverpool, 4th December, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Your ZINC WHITE is the best article of the kind I have ever used; its covering properties are equal to the best White Lead, and far exceeds it in whiteness.

I have tried it on Iron and Wood, and find it answer admirably.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP COOMBES, Painter, Plumber, &

For full particulars apply to the Manufacturers,

GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER & BERDOE,
Seel Street, Liverpool, and 107, Cannon Street, London.

Or any Agents of the Silicate Paint Company.

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Testing Samples forwarded free on application.

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HAVE always on hand, a COMPLETE STOCK, the LARGEST IN BOMBAY, of

BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE-GLASSES,

Of finest London Manufacture, highly polished and finished, and perfect as regards fit and comfort,

PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in stout Gold Frames, Rs. 35, 40, and 50.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in thin Gold Wire Frames, "Hooks," Rs. 25 and 30.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, "Folders," in Gold Frames, Rs. 35.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Silver Frames, Rs. 12 to 18.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, in Silver Gilt Frames, Rs. 15 to 20.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Steel and Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 12.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE GLASSES, in Steel, or Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 10.
SINGLE PEBBLE EYE GLASSES, Rs. 5 to 6.
SINGLE EYE-GLASSES, best glass, Rs. 2.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of SMOKED GLASS and BLUE TINTED EYE PRESERVERS, in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames, Rs. 30, 15, and 5 respectively.

NEW SELF-REGISTERING and ORDINARY FIELD and MARINE GLASSES, TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING GLASSES, &c., at prices varying according to quality.

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STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
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Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.
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THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round-Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0
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Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8

HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Hawk'sRegulation,best quality,covered whiteDoe	20	0
The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
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Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets 'or Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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The Railway Watch,

AS SUPPLIED TO THE INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES AND TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THIS Watch, although in a German Silver Case, has an English Lever Movement of the finest quality and strongest possible construction. HAMILTON & Co. confidently recommend it to the notice of those of their customers who require a Watch not easily disarranged by rough usage.

In German Silver Cases	Rs.	90 to 120
In Electro-plated Cases	"	100 to 130
In Solid Silver Cases	"	135 to 150

Railway Watches.

Silver open face, flat crystal glass front, strong Jewelled Horizontal movement, each ..... *Rs.* 45

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The Exhibition English Lever Watch.

In fine silver, double-bottomed engine-turned Hunting-case, of medium size, and with a first-class full-plate jewelled Lever movement. In GOLD Hunting Case, Rs. 200, In SILVER Hunting Case, Rs. 95, first quality; Rs. 85, second quality. The *great and unrivalled success* which this *now celebrated* Watch has met with induces us to hope that the devotion of additional attention to its accuracy and finish, and the introduction, if possible of further improvements into its mechanism, will raise the Watch still higher in the estimation of the public.

In Silver Hunting Case, Keyless movement	*Rs.*	155.
In Gold Hunting Case, Keyless movement	"	300.

The Aluminium Watch.

With keyless movement, jewelled in many holes and with crystal glass front and back so that both dial and works are visible to the eye. Being keyless, it neither requires to be opened to wind it nor to set the hands. This, in India, is a great advantage, dust and damp being kept out.

Price in Aluminium Case .....*Rs.* 45. *In Silver case* .....*Rs.* 50.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
Bombay, 5th July 1878. Rampart Row.

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Gents' Flannel Pants	8	0
Gents' Cotton Socks,dos	3	8
Warm do	15	8
Ladies' Under Vests	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	12	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz. 6-8 to	12	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8
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Travelling Caps	4	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to	8
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12	8

	Rs.	a.
Travelling Hats	4	8
Cardigan Jackets ..9-8 to	12	8
Shoots, per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases, each	2	8
Blankets	each 10	8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to	10
Resais or Quilts	5	8
Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	8
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to	23
Solid Leather do	49	0
Kurus Leather do	33	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra large do	24	0
Gladstone Bags	33	0
Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4
Gents' Under Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases	11	8
Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 35 to	30	0
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to	6
Courier Bags	9-8 to	12
Money Belts	2-8 to	6
Sovereign Boxes	2-8 to	4
Tiffin Baskets fitted,16 to	22	8
Air Pillows	5	0
Travelling do	1	8
English Feather do	1	8
Ashantee Hammock from	10	8
Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.		

	Rs.	a.
Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
Do. Brushes	0	10
Nail Do	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..9-8 to	12	8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3	2
Do. Strops	3-8	0
Nail Scissers	1-8 to	1 8
Briar Root Pipes		1 8
Tobacco Pouches		0 12
Champagne Taps		1 8
Pocket Knives		1 8
Corkscrews in cases		1 8
Shaving do. Stick		1 0
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Oriental Tooth Paste		1 8
Fragrant Florellino		1 8
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Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12	8
Overland Chairs best Beach	6-8 to	13 8
Ditto ditto second		6 8
Ladies' White Cotton		5 8
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Double Iron Bedstead 7ft. 6in		95 0
Single Iron Bedstead 6ft. 6in		75 0
Portable Washstands		32 8
Travelling Canteens		31 0
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Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Rampart Row.
" W. J. ESSAJI, Forbes Street.
" C MAYBURY, Hornby Row.
" HUDSON and Co., Hummum Street.
" DENISON and Co. Do.
" PALLONJEE HERBJEEBHOY SON, Meadow Street.
" DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE and Co., Meadow Street.
" COWASJEE HORMUSJEE and Co., Todd Street.
" RUSTUMJEE FUCKEERJEE, Girgaum Road.
" E. N. PARUKH and Co., Kalbadevie Road.
" NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE BARIA, Grant Road.
" BHICAJEE DADABHOY, Cumballa Hill.

MOFUSSIL AGENTS:—

Messrs. E GILLON and Co., Lahore and Ludiana.
" ELLIS and Co., Agra and Muttra.
" J. W. JACKSON, [Jackson's Hotel] Jubulpore.
" M LUNEDI and Co., Mhow.
" BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE SON, Mooltan.
" KURSETJEE DOSABHOY, Deolalee.
" MANECKJEE MUNCHERJEE, Ahmedabad.
" CAWASJEE MUNCHERJEE, Ahmedabad.
" FRAMJEE PESTONJEE, Surat.

PRIZE MEDAL, BOMBAY EXHIBITION, 1873.

See Tuesday's paper for List of Clarets, &c.

* STILL HOCKS.	Duty and Town Dues paid. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. as.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
ERBACH ..... own...	23 0	..
RHENISH ..... " ...	18 0	10 0
RODENTHAL ..... " ...	20 0	11 0
NIERSTEIN ..... " ...	21 0	13 0
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1 ..... " ...	24 0	13 0
RUDNSHEIMER ..... " ...	24 0	13 0
GRUNHAUSEN ..... " ...	28 0	..
HOCKHEIMER ..... " ...	28 0	..
JOHANNISBERGER ..... " ...	28 0	20 0
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2 ..... " ...	18 0	10 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH ..... " ...	38 0	20 0
STEINWEIN, soft Rs. 31, and dry	24 0	..
* SPARKLING HOCKS.		
HOCHHEIMER ..... own...	28 8	16 12
RUDESHEIMER ..... " ...	33 8	18 12
RAUENTHALER ..... " ...	36 8	20 12
JOHANNISBERGER ..... " ...	39 8	21 12
* MARSALA.		
VIRGIN MARSALA, Ingham's ..... own ...	18 0	..
SACRAMENTAL WINE, "Bodu Yen" ..... " ...	23 8	..
ALE AND STOUT.		
BASS'S BEER, by H. Stone & Co.	5 12	3 12
Do. (own)	5 8	3 8
GUINNESS' 5-X STOUT (own for Invalids) ...